

BRYAN CALLS REPUBLICANS TO BATTLE ON THE TARIFF

Outlines Party's Position on Taxation—Calls the Tariff the Most Lasting of Our Economic Questions. Touches on Wood Pulp and Income Tax.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

In my notification speech I stated that, as the campaign progressed, I would discuss the question, "Shall the people rule?" as it applies to the various issues involved in this campaign. I begin with the tariff question, because it is the most lasting of our economic questions and the one upon which the leading parties have most frequently opposed each other. Other questions may come and go, but questions which affect taxation, like the tariff, the "Brook," "Go on forever." As the government is not a Lady Bountiful, with unlimited means, but merely an organization which must collect on the one hand what it pays out on the other, the subject of taxation is an ever-present one. We may discuss how much we should collect, what methods we should employ in collecting, and how best to distribute, through appropriations, the money collected, but we are never far removed from the subject of taxation. Iowa has been selected for the presentation of what I desire to say upon this subject, because the Iowa Republicans are the pioneers in the effort to secure tariff revision at the hands of the Republican party. I come among them to define and defend the Democratic position on the tariff question, because I believe it will commend itself to them. That the issue may be clearly stated, I shall read you the Democratic plank on this subject, and then the Republican plank:

The Democratic Platform.

"We welcome the belated promise of tariff reform now offered by the Republican party as a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question; but the people cannot safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the protection of its interests as is the Republican party. We call attention to the significant fact that the promised relief was postponed until after the coming election—an election to succeed in which the Republican party must have the same support from the beneficiaries of the high protective tariff as it has always heretofore received from them; and to the further fact that during years of uninterrupted power no action whatever has been taken by the Republican Congress to correct the admittedly existing tariff injustices.

"We favor the revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list; material reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

"Existing duties have given the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge.

Wood Pulp Tariff.

"We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on wood pulp, print paper, lumber, timber and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list."

The Republican platform says:

"The Republican party declares unequivocally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President, and commends the steps already taken to this end in the work assigned to the appropriate committees of Congress, which are now investigating the operation of the tariff and the schedules. In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries.

"We favor the establishment of maximum and minimum rates to be administered by the President under authority fixed in the law, the maximum to be available to meet discriminations by foreign countries against American goods and the minimum to represent the normal measure of protection at home, the aim and purpose of the Republican party being not only to preserve without excessive duties, that security against foreign competition which American manufacturers, farmers, and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system.

"Between the United States and the Philippines, we believe in a free interchange of goods, and we favor the use of sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic industries.

Secretary Taft refers to this subject briefly in his notification speech—only briefly—but as I shall quote such passages from his speech as are pertinent to this discussion, it is not necessary to read his remarks in full.

Infant Industries. It will be noticed that the Republican party has abandoned the earlier arguments advanced in support of a high tariff. We hear no more of the "infant industries," that must be tenderly cared for "until they can stand upon their feet"; there is no suggestion that the "foreigner pay the tariff," and nothing about the "home market." These catch phrases have had their day—they are worn out and cast aside. The Republican leaders are no longer arrogant and insolent; they cannot longer defy tariff reform. Their plan now to seem to yield without really yielding.

I submit that the Democratic platform accurately described the Republican position when it refers to "the belated promise" made by the Republican leaders as "a tardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question." The Democratic party in its platform and through its representatives in Congress has for years made it plain that the tariff schedules are excessively high and ought to be reduced, but the Republicans have, until recently, refused to admit that there was any necessity for reduction. They now confess, through their platform and through their Presidential candidate, that the need for revision is so great as to justify the party in declaring "unequivocally" for a revision of the tariff; and the need is so urgent that the work is to be undertaken at "a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President." The use of the word "unequivocally" indicates that those who wrote the platform recognize that they are under suspicion. They want to distinguish this promise from the unkept promises of the past by adding an emphatic adjective as could be found in the dictionary. If former Republican promises had been conscientiously fulfilled, it might not have been necessary to thus strengthen the promise made this year. The use of the words "immediately after the inauguration" is evidence that the Republican leaders are conscious

WHERE THE DEMOCRACY STANDS.

For twenty-five years the American workman has been told that he receives higher wages than the English workman solely because of protection.

But our wage earners now know that this cannot be due to protection, because the English workman receives higher wages than the German workman, although the German tariff is higher than the tariff of Great Britain.

Protection does not make good wages. Our better wages are due to the greater intelligence and skill of our workmen, to the greater hope which free institutions give them, to improved machinery, to the better conditions that surround them, and to the organizations which have been formed among the wage earners.

The whole aim of our party is to secure justice in taxation. We believe that each individual should contribute to the support of the government in proportion to the benefits which he receives under the protection of the government.

We believe that a revenue tariff, approached gradually, according to the plan laid down in our platform, will equalize the burdens of taxation, and that the addition of an income tax will make taxation still more equitable.

If the Republican party is to have the support of those who find a pecuniary profit in the exercise of the taxing power, as a private asset in their business, we ought to have the support of that large majority of the people who produce the nation's wealth in time of peace, and protect the nation's flag in time of war, and ask for nothing from the government but even-handed justice.

—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

age man the benefits of protection? He can easily convince a trust that it profits by the tariff, but what about the victim of the trust?

No Republican leader will now deny that reductions ought to be made, but who is to make the reductions? The only answer given by the Republicans is that the tariff ought to be reformed by the party that is to be reformed by the tariff. It is to be reformed by the party that is to be reformed by the tariff.

We would not expect a jury to do justice to the defendant if it was composed of the jury of the plaintiff; neither can we expect a Congress to do justice to the masses if it is composed of men who are in sympathy with, and obliged to, the corporations which have, for a generation been enjoying special privileges.

There is no prospect of relief from a Republican President and Congress. The Democratic party, if elected, will use the money to run the campaign if, as the Republicans claim, the farmers and the laborers enjoy so large a proportion in the benefits of the system? Is it not a significant fact that the farmers and the laborers are always put in the foreground when the blessings of a high tariff are being enumerated and in the background when the collections are being made? Is it not significant also that the wage earners are always described as "the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system?"

But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Republican party sincerely desires to "take the tariff off the shoulders of the people," reform, regulate, its obligations to the contributing manufacturers, and honestly begin a "revision." What rule is to govern the revision? The Republican platform says: "In all tariff legislation the true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

Schemes Are Many. The schemes resorted to by the men who have grown rich by laying tariff burdens upon the country are more numerous than the stars in the sky. Measures which embody the principles of protection are not drawn by legislators, although as a matter of courtesy they generally bear the names of legislators; they are really drawn by the representatives of the interests which demand protection. These representatives claim to be the guardians of the laboring men, and yet they carefully avoid writing into the law anything that will require the guardians to execute the law. It is strange that so many voters have been so easily duped as to believe in the protection of the tariff, and yet they have not seen the operation of the laws which are ostensibly designed for the protection of the wage earners; it can only be accounted for on the theory that the voters have not the intelligence to see the protection or the facts that are relied upon to support it.

In ordinary affairs there is no difference between a tariff reformer and a protectionist. Let us take the case of a child in a factory. The child is in a position where selfishness might lead him to do injustice to other members of the family. No; he would not trust his own flesh and blood to deal fairly with him; he is wise in not placing this temptation before one of his own family. But when a protectionist comes to make a tariff law he acts on an entirely different plan; he votes millions, yes, hundreds of millions of dollars to manufacturers whom he has never seen, and trusts them to be just in the distribution of the trust fund among their employees. And what has been the result? Just what might have been expected—the manufacturers have prospered and have paid their taxes only such wages as trade conditions compelled.

How will Mr. Taft explain to the aver-

guanty of its fulfillment. The same kind of promises were made in 1896, and yet for six months after the election there were business failures and bankruptcies, and many institutions that promised their employees steady work and good wages shut down or reduced wages. If any fact is to be relied upon in support of the Republican position, it is that the Leather Belting Company is sending out the employees ought to get together and ask for a guaranty as to the amount of the wages they are to receive and as to the length of time during which the guaranty is to extend. If the votes are to be bought, the purchase price, at least, should be made secure. If the employee's contract is to be a mere promise, he ought, at least, to be sure of his money.

But the whole system is vicious. Business should not be built upon legislation; it should stand upon its own merit, and when it does stand upon its own merit we shall not only have purer politics, but we shall have less fluctuation in business conditions and a more equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil.

I cannot pass from this part of my subject without calling attention to the fact that Secretary Taft has allowed himself to be drawn into the use of an argument which the beneficiaries of protection have been employing for a generation. Speaking of the gradual substitution of a revenue tariff for the protective system, he says in his notification speech:

"The introduction in power of a party with this avowed purpose cannot but have the gradual recovery from our recent financial depression and produce business disaster compared with which our recent panic and depression will seem small, indeed."

Here is a threat of a panic if the Republican party is not retained in power. This panic argument was worked over time in 1896, but I am surprised that a Republican refers to it in the present campaign.

We have had three panics since the Republican party was born—the panic of 1873, the panic of 1893, and the panic of 1907. The panic of 1893 came after the Republican party had been in complete control of the Federal government for twelve years, and eleven years before our party succeeded in securing control of the executive branch of this government. The startling "panic and depression" of 1893 occurred in the very midst of Republican rule, just after a Republican victory and under a high tariff. Is it not strange that the Republican party should forget this panic when he warns us to beware of any departure from the protective system?

The panic of 1907 came after the Republican party had been in complete control of the Federal government for more than twenty years. They had had an opportunity to do everything that they wanted to do and to undo everything that needed to be done, and yet they were unable to prevent the panic of 1907. It is not strange that he should argue that his election is necessary to prevent a panic.

I have referred to two of the three panics, both of these coming under conditions that were not favorable to the Republican party. It is not strange that no self-respecting man can vote for William H. Taft in view of his negro policy.

SANITATION FOR HAVANA. Contract Sublet by McGivney & Rokeby in New York. New York, Aug. 21.—It was announced from the offices of R. Floyd Clarke that the McGivney & Rokeby Contracting Company, for which he is counsel, had to-day sublet the contract for the sanitation of the city of Havana to the Cuban Engineering and Contracting Company and to the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company. The contract, which originally was entered into between the municipality of Havana with Rokeby, McGivney and Stanley P. McGivney on January 10, 1902, called for about \$100,000 worth of paving and sewerage work.

A new contract was drawn up June 21, 1907, by the municipality of Havana and the McGivney & Rokeby Contracting Company, which will involve about \$500,000 additional work, principally in the Vedado district. Under the terms of the contract work must begin within ninety days of signing.

The long delay between the signing of the first contract with the city of Havana and the ultimate carrying out of the terms under a second agreement with the republic of Cuba, is originally due to a legal mistake made by Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Cuba during the American occupation of the island.

No Fear of Panic. A revenue tariff will not bring a panic; it will not inaugurate industrial depression; it will not reduce wages; on the contrary, it will stimulate business and give more employment, and a larger demand for labor will be a guaranty against the reduction of wages. A reduction of the tariff will reduce the ex-

ortion that is now practiced because of the high schedules; a reduction in price will enable more people to buy, and this larger demand for the goods will put more people to work and increase the number of industries. A lower price will greatly stimulate a export, and manufacturers who are now crippled by tariff upon what they use will be better prepared to enter the contest for supremacy in the world's trade.

We cannot hope to invade foreign markets to the extent we should until we relieve our manufacturers of the handicap that protection places upon them in the purchase of materials they have to use. Neither can we hope to continually increase our exports without increasing our imports. Trade must be mutual if it is to be permanent. President McKinley recognized this, and in the last speech that he made he pointed out that we must buy from other nations if we expect to sell to other nations.

The Democratic plan does not contemplate an immediate change from one system to the other. It expressly declares that the change shall be gradual, and a gradual change is only possible where the country is satisfied with the results of each step taken. We have had Congress every two years and a President every four years, and the people can soon stop any policy if the results of that policy are not satisfactory. But we believe that the experience the people have had with "protection for protection's sake" has led them to favor a restoration of the tariff by gradual steps to a revenue basis, and are convinced that the advantages following each step will be so pronounced and that the benefits will be so universal and enjoyed that there will be no cessation in the progress toward a system under which the tariff will be levied for the purpose of revenue and limited to the needs of the government. The low-tariff law of 1896 did not produce a panic; on the contrary, it was so satisfactory that when the Republican party wrote its first platform ten years afterward the protective principle was not indorsed.

The Democratic party has declared for an income tax as a part of a revenue system, and for a constitutional amendment as a means of securing this tax. Secretary Taft announces in his notification speech that he is in favor of an income tax whenever the revenues are so low as to require it, and expresses his belief that it is possible to secure such a tax without constitutional amendment. If it is possible to secure the revenues so low as to require it, and expresses his belief that it is possible to secure such a tax without constitutional amendment.

Remittance for Haskell. Another remittance, the sixth of its kind, has been sent from Lincoln to Treasurer Haskell, of the Democratic National Committee, the money having been sent in by individuals, clubs, and newspapers to Mr. Bryan's paper. This installment amounts to \$63.49, consisting of 161 items. Altogether about \$5,000 has been furnished to the Democratic campaign fund from the same sources.

The Commoner to-day contains in full the Des Moines tariff speech, clippings on certain issues, a page of letters from exchanges, headed "Straws." Bryan interviews, and press notices.

The few editorials that appear show a sensitiveness to criticism of the campaign fund management. An example is the following editorial:

"It is difficult for the tariff organs to understand why anybody but a tariff humor should be interested in elections to the extent of contributing to the campaign fund."

—

NO USE FOR EITHER PARTY MOTHER PAID HIS BILLS

Connecticut Negroes Score Both Republicans and Democrats.

Bolt to Bryan Considered Ill-Advised, but Neither Will They Vote for Taft.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 21.—Leaders of the colored voters in Connecticut to-day issued an appeal to their voters to bolt the Taft ticket in the coming national election. Their leaders claim to represent 6,000 colored voters in this State. The most important parts of the appeal are as follows:

"Both the Republican and Democratic parties are before the country professing great concern for the enforcement of the Constitution, and yet the most flagrant and notorious violation of the Constitution, viz. the discriminating suffrage laws of the South, disturbs neither. The Republicans content themselves with claptrap platform utterances on the subject, while their political candidate frankly condones negro disfranchisement. The Democrats, on their part, openly justify the segregation of the races, and the disfranchisement of the negro. As a result of our stupid loyalty to the Republican party, no matter what the issues, what our treatment, negro political influence is being increased, and the balance of power in many important States. And yet the support of the Democratic party, while it continued to make the denial to the negro his political rights a part of its program, was a denial to the negro of his rights in trade, and was a denial to the negro of his rights in the present campaign. First, that any general bolt to the Democratic party at this time would be ill-advised; second, that no self-respecting negro can vote for William H. Taft in view of his negro policy."

Cash Always Ready for Harry Thaw's 'Household Account.'

TRANSFER TAXES INCREASE.

New York State Is \$210,659 Richer This Year. Albany, Aug. 21.—New York State will have collected during the current fiscal year, ending October 1, more transfer taxes by several hundred thousand dollars than during any similar period in its history, according to a statement made by the Comptroller Martin H. Glynn.

During the two months terminating August 1, the collections aggregated \$5,646,664, or \$209,659 more than the total receipts during the twelve months of the last preceding year, which had eclipsed all predecessors in the collection of this tax. Among the potent causes contributing to produce this result has been the policy of the present Comptroller to secure appraisements at full valuation, special care being exercised in the case of real estate, and so-called unlisted securities not having a recognized market value.

Public Opinion. It becomes of the utmost importance to convince committees that public opinion emphatically demands the renomination of Hughes. If the nomination is to be left to the convention, the men who are going to the convention must be made to understand as clearly as possible what public opinion is in the districts which send them. Citizens will do well to write to or talk with the committee in their own districts, in addition to what they may say through the newspapers, for the more important political leaders.

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Special Private Delivery.

BRYAN PICKS OUT CAMPAIGN PICTURE

He Selects Lithograph that Look Most Like Him.

QUARTER OF MILLION ORDERED

Fund Collected by the Commoner Sent to Treasurer Haskell, of the Democratic National Committee, a Total of Six Thousand Dollars Having Been Received in That Way.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 21.—One of the tasks that Mr. Bryan had to tackle just before he left Lincoln was to pick out which one of some twenty-five or thirty lithograph pictures, submitted by bidders on campaign printing, looked most like him. Some of the competitors had evidently dug out their old 1896 blocks, while other artists did their best to construct a new Bryan on an Andrew Jackson and Daniel Webster foundation.

Bryan diplomatically advised patronizing a Lincoln house, and an order was placed to-day for 250,000 lithographs, at a cost of \$1,000.

This lithograph will show Mr. Bryan's bust with a dark background. The candidate's autograph will appear underneath.

Charles W. Bryan announced to-day that the candidate will visit his old home town, Salem, Ill., on August 26, the day following his speech at the notification of Vice Presidential Nominee Kern in Indianapolis. He will be accorded a reception by his old neighbors and friends, and will make a speech to them.

Charles W. Bryan, accompanied by his wife, left this afternoon for Chicago, to be present at the conference of Democratic campaign managers to-morrow with the nominee for President. He expects to return to Lincoln on that day, without going to Indianapolis.

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Conducted by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. English, Spanish, Commercial, and Preparatory courses.
OPENS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

DEATH DEFEATS CREDITORS.

Cloak Company President Kills Self When Faced with Bankruptcy.
New York, Aug. 21.—Isaac Gordon, president of the Gordon Cloak Company, shot and killed himself at his home, East New York, last night because his creditors were forcing him into bankruptcy, and, although news of his suicide did not become generally known until to-night, the majority of the creditors heard about it in some way bright and early this morning, and as soon as they had verified it a petition in bankruptcy was filed against him.

When the creditors got to the loft occupied by the cloak company they found twenty-two angry employees who had no pay in two weeks on the part of selling most of the stock. Deputy Sheriff Porm was also on hand to replenish for \$1500 worth of cloth, which was claimed by a St. Louis dry goods firm.

Gordon, who was only twenty-six years of age, had been running the concern for three years, and before the financial stringency came on he was worth about \$30,000. Lately business has been bad, according to his brother, Louis, and the creditors were demanding a settlement.

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The Gambler of the West
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OLD-TIME STAGE COACH.
Wild West Street Parade Each Day.
Next Week—"From Sing Sing to Liberty."

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LYCEUM
MATINEE DAILY ALL THIS WEEK.
THE BRIGADIERS
IN THE ORIGINAL SONG HIT SUCCESS,
"MR. WISE FROM BROADWAY"
WITH SHEPHERD CAMP AND PRETTY SHOW GIRLS.
STARTLING VAUDEVILLE OLIO.
CLEVER COMEDIANS.
Next Week—CARR'S THOROUGHBORES.

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Montgomery County
Fair
At Rockville, Md. Aug. 25, 26, 27 and 28.
A good programme of racing each day has been arranged on an up-to-date half-mile track. The first and best display in every department in the history of the Association. Special attractions will be on the grandstand every day. The poultry show will be on the 25th and 26th. M. and P. 60c. Take R. & O. R. R. train at 8:30 and 12:30, or take the electric car at 2:30 and 5:30, and P. 60c, which take you direct to the grounds.

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE PARK,
5th and Florida Ave.
3:30—To-day—3:30
NATIONALS vs. DETROIT.
Aug. 23, Detroit; 25, 27, 28, Cleveland.

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